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SCIENCE SHOWS HOW TO SAVE GRAIN

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(EDITORS AND WRITERS: You may obtain 8x10 glossy prints of any of the pictures here shown free on request to the Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.)

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Good agricultural practices, based on research results by Government and State scientists, and proved effective by practical application on American farms and ranches through the past century, today make possible important savings of grain used for feeding livestock. The following pictures show some of these practices:

(1) Well-bred animals from productive bloodlines make more efficient use of grain fed to them than do inferior stock.

Lady Burke Ormsby Gerben Cola Ollie, 3-year-old champion milk producer, with one of her daughters, is the result of good breeding.

(2) Properly balanced rations supply an animal's needs with least grain.

Frank Hyatt mixes feed in right proportions for the cows' needs and puts it into the feed cart, from which each cow will receive a ration according to her productive capacity.

(3) Feeding according to the productive capacity of food-producing animals prevents waste of grain.

Lester Hanna records the weight of milk from a cow on a Maryland dairy farm. These records show how much grain each cow should have.

(3-a) Frank Hyatt weighs out feed for each cow according to her productive capacity, as indicated on a card above each stall. The cows, waiting outside the barn to be milked, will hurry to their feed boxes as soon as the door is opened.

(4) Good care and management that promote the health and comfort of livestock insure best results in growth and productiveness from feed.

These cows on a Maryland dairy farm find clean stalls awaiting them when they come in at milking time.

(over)

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(5) Liberal use of relatively cheap and abundant feeds saves grain. These beef cows came through the summer in excellent shape without any grain. They had plenty of good forage however. The grain these cows did not get went to their calves, which needed it for best growth.

(5-a) Walter Loy forks out hay for the registered Ayrshires on his father's farm in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.

(6) Water and salt - cheap but necessary items of good nutrition - cut grain demands by livestock and poultry.

The beef cattle on this Nebraska ranch can always find salt to lick.

(6-a) The drinking cups in this Maryland dairy barn are kept automatically filled with clean water.

(6-b) These Rhode Island Reds on a Maryland farm have easy access to clean water.

(7) Good feeding equipment prevents waste of grain.

Lee Brown feeds Rhode Island Reds in a hopper raised about 20 inches from the floor to keep litter from getting into the feed.

(7-a) A self-feeder set on concrete provides feed for these young pigs with a minimum of waste.

(8) Different kinds of animals and animals of different ages vary in their nutritive needs and are best fed separately.

Some Shropshire and Hampshire lambs, from one to four weeks old, will be fed in an enclosure from which the larger sheep are barred.

(9) Timely treatment prevents losses that occur when grain is fed to parasite-infested animals.

Phenothiazine rids sheep of many kinds of worms. It may be administered as a capsule, as here demonstrated by two zoologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture - H. Hunt and R. T. Habermann - or, more easily, it may be mixed with the animal's salt.

